ony took place with great pomp. Turkey is becom-villed. The Turkish government has actually is-

century. I enclose it for your perusal.

Some sensation has been created in dramatic circles by buith, the leases of Drury Lane theatre, refusing to allow Charles Mathews to play at Windsor Castie, at the Queen's semmand. His reasons are that the Queen and Court sever come to his theatre, and that the small annual sum

THE WAR.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA. LANDING OF BUSSIANS IN SOUTH SESASTOPOL— THEIR ADVENTURES IN THE ALLIED CAMP—DE-SPATCHES PROM GENERAL CODMINGTON AND MAR-

muract from Prince Gortschatoff's diary of operations from the 5th to the 16th of December. It says:—

s.cop and three touts, under the command of Lieutenant Bolgoff were sent on the night between 5 h and 6th Desember towards the South Bay.

That bold officer, leaving the boats which brought him between the Faul battery and the Worouzoff roads and quay, isnoed near the crane accompanied by Ensign esseikoff Quartermseter Stepanoff, and the polot Mixhaioff. Hence he advanced as far as the docks; but at a shirt distance from the sood yard be came appn a corps de garde of the enemy sitting round a fire, where upon he returned to the stoop. And her attempt to land at the centre of the briege of South Bay also failed.

After these two attempts, our men took the irrection of the New Administry, and landed near the Marson Carenge. They came upon a centure, whom Quartermserer Scoamiff thed to the ground, but a general also me was apreced among the enemy, and they were completed to beat a retreat. They limited themse was to a recommissence of the side of the bay. Despite the darkness, they were enabled to ascertain that the alines oncupy the Occadinality with considerable forces, as also the houses and configuous magazines. From the shouts of the senture it was ascertained that the shore of South Bay is guarded by the Eoglish.

GENERAL CODRINGTON'S DESPATCH.

general codesions of the segment of

atements now made to your lordsolp.

W. J. CODRING ON, General Commanding.

DESPATCH FROM MARSHAL PELISSIER.
SERASTOPOL Dec 28, 1865.
SERIE IE MARKHAL, Minister of War—I have the to send you an account of a new coup de main efby the volunteers of D'Antematre's division, in ght, between the 26th and 27th December, ing received information that a pist of 80 soldlers of smolensk regiment, and 20 Cossacks, was establed.

MARRIAGE-IMPORTANT SWEDISH CIRCULAR.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated Jan. 5, says : -The conferences of the Sundzull opened yesterday. M. Tengobously, the representative of Bussin to & his place not far from the Ministers of France and England. That as all that is known of the first sitting, which, besides, at-

is all that is known of the first sitting, which, besides, attracts very little attention.

The great news of the day is the letters patent of the King to the President of the Council of Ministers, by which his Majesty, "considering as not very proper the silence of the Court Calendar on his morganatic marriage, concluded on August 7, 1860, with Madame Louise Christine, Counters Danner," orders the same minister to have an announcement to that effect made in the publication in question. There is now, consequently, no nurther doubt possible for even the most increasion as to the marriage alinded to. The letters patent are constitutionally a gned by M. de Scheele, Minister of the royal household.

further doubt possible for even the most increasions as to the marriage alinded to. The letters parent are constitutionally a gned by M. de Scheele, Minister of the royal household.

The following is a translation of the circular addressed by Baron Stierneld, the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, or the 18th hit, to all Swedish moves, respecting the recent treaty with the Western Powers:

Shi—My last letter bears due:

The disastrous struggle which still continues between Bossia and the Western Powers has been in its origin as in its development the source of the most serious reflections to the government of the King. The more the struggle gained in extent, the nearer the inconventiones of war approached our shores, the more had we to consider the dangers it might bring upon ourselves. From the commencement of hostilities the King openly declared the line of action he intended to follow, and during the course of now nearly two years his Majesty never deviated therefrom, for he had carefully weighed the political circumstances, and recognised that the interest and tranquility of his king; om findicated the line of conduct which in concert with his august neighbor the King of Denmark, he had adopted, not hitherto maintained. But, while observing the regulations of a strict neutrality, the King could not do otherwise than consult the lessons of the past, and apply them with wise foresignt to the future interest of his kingdoms, the safety of which is his first duty and the object of his most ardent wishes.

which is his unit tangent to pred repetition, and enter Apprehensions for the rature, bounded upon remembrances too well known to need repetition, and entertained by the obstacles made by Russis to a satisfactory regulation of the border relations in the northern provinces, were increased still more by the manifestation of ideas of encroachment of that empire in the East. Under requisition of the border relations in the morthern provinces, were increased still more by the manifestation of ideas of eneroachment of that empire in the East. Under other more favorable circumstances those ideas might obtain a developement in the north which would be of a sature to cause as serious embarrasment. France a dengiand having proposed to his Majesty's a defensive treaty of alliance, destined to assure the integrity of the united kingdoms, the King feit that it was his duy cagerly to accept a guarantee the utility of which it as patent as it is incontestable. No one can say what eventual contingencies are not hidden in the would of the future, and in such difficult circumstances as the present it is the cuty of every severeign to look after the maintenance of the independence and to insure the welfare of the mitons intrusted to his care by Providence. It was in this idea that the treaty was concluded on the 20th of last moth at Stockholm between the united kingdoms on the one hand and France and England on the 50th, at London on the 29th, and at Paris on the 25th of the same month.

Desirous that this act should be brought to the knowledge of the friendly and allied governments, the King has ordered a copy of it to be sent to you, to be communicated by you to the government to which you have the honer of being accredited.

You will observe, sir, that the terms of the treaty are too precise to admit of any misinterpretation. The alliance which has just been concursed is a defensive one; it will depend upon Russia to prevent its application, as this would not occur unless caused by an aggression on her part. Let Russia respect our rights—let her coase to impire just cause of alarm for the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe—and this treaty will not be of any prejudice to her. You will also observe, sir, that this treaty does not imply any change in our actual position—our declaration of neutrality still substate, and will continue to be adhered to, as has hitherto been the

will continue to be achered to, as has hitherto been the cases.

I sattor myself with the hope that the government will render justice to the intentions which have animated the government of the king; and that it will be convinced that, far from wishing to add to the actual complications, the King only thought of anticipating eventualities which might be the source of future ones.

This treaty of alliance has also been communicated to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

The Swedish government has lately made some slight alterations in its tarrif. From January I of this year pig and ballast iron may be imported at a duty of one reconstance tonce per ship's pound of the stapte weight, and at the same rate of duty certain acrts of cast iron, such as pig and ballast iron, cannons and mortars (unstamped and unborted,) iron plates of more than I lb. ship's

weight and 1½ inch thick. Perged and rolled from in bare and plates three eigrats of an inch thick and over, and not more than twelve inches wide, are in future to

RUSSIA'S REPLY TO THE NEGOTIATORS

PROGRESS OF THE WESTERN ALLIES WITH AUSTRIA.

[From the London Gloce, Jan. 11.]

If as appears probable, the reply of sussian sets aside the Austrian proposals for peace, the text of those pro-

Powers.

4. New securities and guarantees for the religious and joiliteal rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte, to be granted by the Sultan on de identition with Austria, France and Great Britain. Russia to be invited, after the peace, to join in these deliberations.

5. Righ reserved to the beligerent Powers to bring forward particular conditions beyond the four guarantees.

and power by identifying himself with the system of the Coninent, and constituting himself thus the sovereign over a State of increased stroyth and independence. But who can fall to perceive in these facts the progress which the Allies have already conquered for political and religious civilization in the East.

There is no doubt that in the actual position of the Allied forces, and in the acquisitions that they have made, they have obtained the means of calling upon Russia to draw back her boundary. That boundary, therefore, that has been during the present century constantly advancing upon the rest of Europe, is now not only shecked, but must give back. Instead of being the predominant Power in the Black Sea, Russia is called upon to consent to leave that sea yearn of warlike navies. The great portal of Central anc Eastern Europe—the Danubs—is to be pisced in a position that wid seure its profest freedom and reutrality. We couple the effectual arrangement thus proposed with the extension of sacial immunities granted by Austria to her Hangarian subjects even since 1888, and with the extension of radiation in Hurgary, and with the consequent increase to the productive power of that kingdom. The provinces that lie lower on the Osnube cannot but feel he impulee from the commerce that will pass through them, in addition to the imprevements they have already undergone. Here, then, is a wast highway of trade, with its freedom nearly guaranteed and the productive powers of which it is the outlet newly stimulated. Already Turkey has aided considerably in extending freedom of commerce by these proposals the Black Sea will be secured against the interruptions of war: and these concessions, we repeat, are due to the actual acquisitions of the Allies and impact of their moral effect at least, as the new to the content as sought with a way seen relations which Austria has sought with the same Powers. If Russia were to accept that peace, which would be her best recue at the present moment, the conditions must be such as wou

INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA.

THE ESTERPACY MISSION—PORTIFICATIONS ON THE COAST OF FINLAND—OBITUARY—THE DRAMA.

[Correspondence of London News.]

St. PERTENDING, Dec. 30, 1855.

Since the arrival of Count Esterhary, on the 28th, several conferences have taken place. The Count called first on M. de Nesselvede, and the following morning M. de Seniavin paid a visit to the Austrian Minister. We are all curious to know what will be the result of this new step en the part of Austria; but the more violent will not give credit to the rumors of conceasions which certain high personages seemed disposed to make. The Adlerbergs, the Unioffs and the Menschikoffs (the latter thurks he may postpere his departure for Gronstadt) attend every day in the Cabinet of the Emperor, who generally receives them in company with his brathers.

The Grand blue Michael is occupied with the superinter dence of the preparations for strengthening ine fordifications on the coast of Finland.

Count Newelrode often sees the Grand Duke Constantine, and it is said that the harmony which now appears to jexist between the parties which divide the Court is due to the influence of the Emperor.

I would not discourage those who are buryed up with hopes of peace, yet I must say that, in the opinion of persons whom I know to be well informed, we are still far from being agreed on the essential points. In the eyes of Buseia the Black Sea is essentially a Russian lake, and she considers it an immense concession to admit furkey, though with territory on its coast and to participate in it. As to the principle of the mare clausum, I am assured she will never give it up.

For some weeks past the Emperor has been much occupied with the troops and horses destined to complete the cavary divisions of the grand. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Mishael frequently visit the batteries on the Neva. The forifications from Oranienoaum to St. Petersburg on the one side, and from List Nosa to the capital on the other, will soon briefle with mortars of an entrance consecue of the capital on the other, will

capital on 'he other, will soon bristle with mortars of an enormous calibre.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg of this day contains an obituary notice of General Destrem, who was formerly a pupil of the Polytechnic School of Paris, and who was sent to St. Petersburg in 1810, with three other French officers, in order to form the nucleus for the new Institute of Ponts et Chaussees and Public Buildings. Gen. Destrem was the constructor of Croostadt, and of the Pont Nicholas, between Finland and Kussia. Thus, as Febastopol was constructed by an Eeglishman, the fortess which is the key to St. Petersburg was built by a Frenchman. The death of General Destrem is regarded by more than one Kussian as a bad omen.

FERMINATION OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR IN

has already set of from here, on his return to the Crimes.

TERMINATION OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR IN ST. PETERSBURG—OFFICIAL PROMOTIONS—THE NAVAL SERVICE.

[Correspondence of the London News.]

Sr. PRYSERERG, Jan. 3, 1856.

The great council of war is concluded, and from what has transpired on the subject it appears that the Russian tactics for the approaching campaign have undergone some important modifications. Various orders sent off from headquarters would seem to indicate the resolution to abandon the Crimes altegather, for a part of the troops are directed to sarch to the Caucasus to reinforce the corps of General Mouravierf, whilst others have orders to join the grand army of the centre, under General Paniutine.

There can be no doubt that the Russians fully expect that the principal theatre of war will be transferred in the spring from the South to the Baitic, and preparations are making for a vigorous defence of their line of coast. Notwithstanding the ex reme severity of the winter, orders have been given for the immediate erection of a chain of furifications on the northern coast of the Gnif of Finland, extending from Abo up to Wyborg.

Behind this line the crack troops are to be connentrated—namely, three divisions of the Imperial Guard and the first sheak that may be made by the enemy in that quarter, with the view of possibly marching to St. Petersburg. The successor of Privy Councior Labencky has not yet been appointed. It is generally expected that M. de Fonten will receive the appointment, which is one of great importance, as the holder must necessarily be in the most unlimited confidence both of the Emperor and Count Nesserode. M. de Fonton is a ciphomatist of great experience, baving been formerly employed in the Russian emassies at Paris, Vienna and Coustantinople, and was latterly at the head of the mission to the Gourt of Hanover, from whence he was lately recalled to undertake, provisionally, the cuties of M. de Labonsky, who cied suddenly a couple of months sine.

Colones Furnhelm, for

whole system must, moreover, be changed; for it is quite ridicalcus to expect an officer of rank to live 10 an expensive style on a pittance of a salary in many instances not amounting to more than £100 a year.

Every day brings to light fresh instances of peculation and frand amongst officials of rank. Thus we find in this day's number of the Marine Journal the sentence of a court martial held on an 'interdant' or storekeepergeneral of the navy, by which he is degraded to the ranks of the common saliors, "for proved countvance in the falsification of cocuments, and purposely making 'ncorrectreturns of stores on hand and received by him."

ADDRESS TO THE CZAR, FROM MOSCOW.

The Emperor having received an address of congratulation from the inhabitance of the calculations.

ADDRESS TO THE CZAR, FROM MOSCOW.

The Emperor having received an address of congratulation from the inhabitants of Moscow, replied as follows to the Governer of that city:—

Cunt Arshe Abricevitsch—It is with sincere satisfaction that I have received your letter of the 17th of tecember. It is a pleasure to me to thank you as also the inhabitants of Moscow, for the sensiments of fidelity which you express to me, and which my very deer parents have taught me to believe. Your sincerety affectionate ALEXANDER.

have taught me to believe. Your sincerely affectionate AERANDER.

LETTER FROM THE EMPRESS.

The Journal of St. Peterstoney of the 3a Inst., published the following letter from the kmpress Marie Alexandrovna to Count Michel Wielhorski:—

count in the bed your son to express the desire to go to the aid of the suffering among our brave soldiers wounded in the army of the Crimea, I entrusted to him. In this sacred work, the accomplishment of my views and intentions.

wounded in the army of the Crimea, I entrusted to him, in this sacred work, the accomplishment of my views and intentions.

Count Wielberski-Matuschkme completely justified my choice and my confidence by wise measures and an indefatigable activity, which were Juned in the misst of incessant labors to his freeings of humanity and ardent seal. Thousands of wounded men, thousands of mourning families have ble sed and still bless the attentions so foul of humanity and Christian sendiment which your son laviehed upon them. It gave me pleasure to think that on his return to St. Potersong I should have the heartfelt joy of expressing to him my slucere gra ittude for his assistances labours and for having so well divined my wishes, and carried them out with so much success. He had already worthity received a testimony of the high satisfaction of his Majesty the Emperor at the period of his visit to the Crimea.

The Most High has otherwise ordained. It is with keen oursew that I have learned the premature and unexpected death of your son. I appreciate the extent of your grief, and I am unable to express the interest and sympathy with which it inspires ms. One consolation is mains to your sorrow—It is the sweet thought that your son, in his short career, has known how to distinguish himself by a useful activity in the performance of his professional cuttes, and that Divine grace has granted him an end that every Christian may enty.

Deprived of the satisfaction of expression my thankfulness to your son himself, it is in his name and in remembrance of him that I address myself to you. It was in the paterns house and in the example of the family that he imbited the principles which intrined the rule of his life, and which after his death will assure to als memory an imperishable fame. I remain, ever yours, wey affectionately.

Extremely the consolation of the sample of the family that he imbited the principles which himself by the family that he imbited the principles which hormed the rule of his life, and which after his

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES IN THE EMPIRE-

St. Petersburg, Rec. 20.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES IN THE EMPIRE—
NUMBER OF HANDS AT WORK.

[Berlin (Jaz. 7) Correspondence of London Times.]

The latest publications in Russia on the subject of manufacturing statistics afford information of the state of the year 1853. The roundless of the figures there given suggests, at the same time, that the data are rather approximative than actual. As, however, the statements of former years have been more explicit, the hope is enter ained in St. Petersburg that very shortly more exact figures, at least as regards 1855, would shortly be sublished. Up to the end of that year probably no very great fujury had been sustained by the manufacturer in the north from the war, which was declared in the south only in October of that year; and therefore there seems no reason why the statistical publications should not be allowed to take their usual source.

The round figures given as the number of manufacturies existing in 1853, is 10,500, the number of hands secupied in them 465,000, and the value of the manufactures produced 170,000 dolors roubles. The more exact figures published in the St. Petersburg Journal of Monufacturies, as the statistics of the preceding year, 1854, the number of hands employed 470,914, and the total amount of manufacturies produced to have been 10,888; the number of hands employed 470,914, and the total amount of manufacturies produced to have been 162,161,706 silver roubles. As these figures were an increase on the preceding year, 1851, of 262 industrial establishments, 6,898 hancs, and 2,771,199 silver roubles in value, it seems probable that the first manufacture in 1852 was cloth, of which 13,446,436 archines and 180,057 pleess were produced by 85,443 ope

tor a like object with the military councils in the West. THE WAR AND PEACE PARTIES IN ST. PETERSURG—WHAT EACH BELIEFES.

The Assemblie Nationale of Paris, of Jan. 10, gives an aralysis of the opinions entertained on the subject of the war by the artigonistic elements that divide political power in Russia—the German and the Russian parties. The tolowing, it seems, are the ideas that inspired the warlike, or Russiam, poll icians:—
The enemies of Russia menac her in the Bakte as in the Black Sea; they threaten the destruction of the Northern feet after that of the South; the annimilation of Cromstadt after that of the South; the annimilation of Cromstadt after that of the South; the sannimilation of Cromstadt after that of Bonarsund and Sebassopol, they even threaten to attack St. Fetersburg. Now, all this is not done. If the allies have at their disposal large forces to make these attempts, Russia possesses large forces to make these attempts, Russia possesses large forces to make these attempts, Russia possesses large forces for her defence. To carry war into the Guif of Finland, and to the mouths of the Neva, is to ergage on a theatre where operations are possible for only one-halt the year. To burn the Russian fleet, destroy Cromstadt, and take St. Fetersburg in the space of four or five monits, would be cillicult, for St. Fetersburg and Cromstadt will not want for defenders. But even were the fortune of war again fata to the Russian arms, the nation would not be competied thereby to undergo the fate of the vanquished. Russia is not in her fleets, nor at St. Petersburg, but at Monow—on that ground where she awaited charles XII and Napoleon, and where she can still brave every invalor. Why should Russia at this mement proclam herself centae of the suspicable position. It is, therefore, too soon to cali on the Russias to proclaim their own defeat and the triumph of the allies.

The Cobdens of Russia are characterized by humility

The Government of France.

[From the Paris Monitour, Jan. 11.]

The constitution of a people is not only the guarantee of its rights, the result of its civilization, and the expression of its habits (mowers); it is also the mechanism of its government in the cosemble, and the details of the machine, y of which it is composed. When the legislator has organized the authorities (les poucoirs), regulated their functions, defined the connecting links that unite them, and marked the limits which separate them it is on the rigorous precision of each of them, in the general performance of the functions of which they are the segents, that depend order, activity and unity in the process of the administration and in the direction of public affeirs.

This all important precision, which alone can give to a government all its power to do good, is not immediately obtained in the construction of a new constitution, there are inveterate traditions which resist the most imperious applications of the principies which condemn them, and of the necessities which transform them. Progress, in all things, is not attained in a day; it is the laborious and slow conquest of perseverance and time. However adapted a constitution may be to the heatits and to the interests of the country of which it is the law, however cellent may appear the truth of its principles which transform them. However adapted a constitution may be to the heatits and to the interests of the country of which it is the law, however cellent may appear the truth of its principles which the arcient powers they have replaced. In fact the arcient powers they have replaced. In fact the arcient powers they have replaced in fact the country of their precognities.

This is what happened with the Senate in the application of Peers simply a second Chamber of Peers simply a second Chamber of Deputies. We are always involuntarity of their precognities who sat at the Palais Bourbon and the Luxembourg were simply the double representatives of a parliamentary oligarchy in two branches

catenation as simple as it is logical, allows each of them, in his sphere of power of action, to take part in public affairs, and to work for the order, greatness and rafety of the country.

This constitution, which is less the work of a man than the work of experience and time, ordains, combines, and defines all things in the simplest manner possible. It gives to the executive power its independence and its force, by associating the duty of governing to the privilege of regging. It makes the ministers use direct agents of the grown, the highest and most honored auxiliaries of the Emperor's sovereignity. By their size it places the council of state to second them, to solve the difficulties of administration, to fix its principles, to prepare and support the laws they propose. It gives to the legislative corps the vote of the laws and taxes. Finally, it conceds to their sevente the initiative, and instrusts to it the guardianchip of all the principles and all the interests of which it is the embodiment and guarantee.

The intention of the legislator of 1852 is easily penetrated in this very simple mechanism, where everything is managed to produce harmony from which order and power result, and to prevent conflicts which give rise to revolutions.

The legislator of 1852 had, in fact, a double object in view—the first to free the government from Parliamentary tut lage, and to render the administration quick and easy by leaving the management of affairs exclusively to the ministers; the second, to create an independent legislative body, by having it appointed by universal suffrage, by seaving to it the most perfect liberty of discussion in the vote of the laws and of the budget, and by not admitting any public functionary into its body. Only the constitution regulates the right of amendment, and it takes from the deputies the give to the Senate, the right of initiative which was but too frequently the suddem inspiration of party spirit and local interest.

An executive power strong enough to do good without being im

Portugal.

OPENING OF CORTES—SPEECH OF THE KING—PUB-LIC WORKS—THE WEATHER—INUNDATION AND

LIC WORKE—THE WEATHER—INUNDATION AND DISTIRSS.

Advices from Lisbon are dated on 7th instant.

The Cortes were opened by his Majesty Don Pedro V. on the 1th last, and the deputies elected the same President, vice President and Secretaries as last year.

The royal speech referred to the cholera as being nearly extinct in Portugal; it haments the continued progress of the grape classes; shows that the grain harvest had been go cerally good, and promises a ministerial bill with reference to the necessaries of life whenever a general rise takes pase in the price of food. His Majesty acknowledges having received upon his accession to the throne cordual congratulations from the sovereigns, alties of Portugal, the Holy See, the Queen of England, the Kirg of Saxony, the Emperor of Austria, the King of the Belgians, and the Queen of Spain having appointed for that purpose special envoys.

The royal speech also refers to the necessity of providing for the continuation of public works, particularly for facilities of transit, and his Majesty states the position of the public finances inspires no fears, but rather conficence in its improvement.

for facilities of transit, and his Majesty states the posi-tion of the public finances inspires no fears, but rather conficence in its improvement.

The government has reason to expect happy results for the national credit and the progress of oublic works, in consequence of the regotiations confided to one of my Ministers (M. Fontes) in London and Paris—negotiations which will be opportunely abbuilted to the examination of the Corres.

A Li-bour correspondent states that no official notifica-tion would be given of the arrangements made by M. Fontes respecting the external bounds, railway contracts and a prejected lean for public works before the end of this menth, un'il when the sittings of the Cortes were to be susper ded, in order to enable him to prepare hisfuan-cial report and the projects of law necessary to carry out his new plans. The approval of the Legislature is fully relied upon, and it appears probable that the additional

installed in January, 1867.

Heavy rains continued to prevail in Portugal, and the overflowing of the banks of the Tagus had inundated the kw banks of Vallada, and rendered necessary the desputch of a government stemmer with supplies of selfsh, becnits, rice and oil for the distressed inhabitants.

Important From Japan.

Important From Japan.
THE AMERICANS IN NAGASAVI.

[From the Friend of China, Nov. 12, (8-itish.)]
We learn by the Tartar, that the day after the Japanese convention (British), was ratified at Nagasaki, Admiral Sterling was asked by the commissioner to gire his advise on the Fest course to be pursued towards the Americans, who, it was said, with nine vessels at Sicoda, were breaking the peace in the most cutrageous mannar. The Admirat is reported to have recommended concession to the American demands, provided they were in any way reasons ile.

to the American demands, provided they were in any way reacces the.

An American gentleman writes on this subject:—

I understand that a fleet of twelve sail of American whelter visited Simoda in anticipation of receiving supplies agreeable to the late treaty.

Report is they were treated very unkindly, and a determination was made by the Japanese, from some cause, not to furnish them with any supplies.

The Americans were not to be trifled with; they took what they wanted, and paid in dollars at their fair weight, the one-third the value, as fixed on by the treaty they would have no knowledge of.

It is said that guns had been fired and Japanese killed.

which our billion of the value, as fixed on by the treaty they would have no knowledge of.

It is said that guns had been fired and Japanese killed.

The Export of Gold from England.

[From the London Economist, Jan. 5.]

The city correspondent of the Times says:— The whole of the £410,000 in gold brought by the Donaid Makay is understood to have been purchased for transmission to the Bank of France. "So much has been said and written upon the subject of the continued drain of bullion from London to Paris, theat it is but due to the Bank of France; it is that it is really only performing a function for this country, in connection with the war, by these purchases of bullion, which would be less conveniently for all parties concerned performed in another way, but for the intervention of that sgency, and that if the bullion did not go to Paris, it would nevertheless equally leave London.

The truth is that France is but the channel through which our bullion flows to the East for the payment of our war expenditure. The process is this, and it shows how nicely and killfully all these operations are managed when left to the control of private enterprise: All the contracts at the seat of war are made payable in short bulls upon the treasuries of Eugland and France. Those hills, when received by the contractors on the spot, are disposed of chiedy to dreck bankers and merchanis in Constantinople, in exchange for gold, with which contractors again make fresh purchases in the surrounding countries. The bankers and merchanis in Constantinople have a great object in replacing the gold for the bills purchased as rapidly as possible, not only in order to save interest, but also to repeat the operation by fresh purchases as often as possible. They, therefore, send the bills on the two governments to agents in Marseilles. The English bills, being in great demand in Paris, are sold on good terms on the Exchange at Marseilles. The English bills, being in server the protest of the parts from the near paris, from thence to the Bran

those parts, it may be expected that the position be the Bark of Fragland and the Bank of France will ally improve during the next few months.

Trial Trip of the Persia, the Largest Steas in the World.

Glassow, Jan 9,18?

Yesterday the magnificent ison paddle steamanip sia, whice has just been completed by Messra. Re Napier & Sons for the Cunard Company, made her trip in sea water, subsequent to the adjusting of compa-sea by running in the atternoon to the "if he Bans," opposite Greenock. With from 20 lb. Ib of pressure upon the square inch, she easily 1843 exame miles an nour, while the paddles gave to 18 revolutions in the minute. This day, however, reserved for the found trial or pleasure trip, and a san e time for the final departure of the ship from Cit of first the Mersey whence she departs for New on the 26th current. The Messre Burns of this city resteant and principal shareholders in the Conard (pany, had invited a distinguished party to enjoy the casion, and at hasf past 8 they left by special trail Greenock, whence they were carried to the Fin a tender, where they were carried to the Fin a tender, where they met with a cordial reception Capitan Junitus, the inture commander of the The party on board musered 220 ladies and gantles including peers, Glasgow merchants, country gentles Crimean heroes, &c. The day was surpassingly for the sun ap eatily brushed away the morning trost, shone out with unclouded spiendor, while their scarcery a hipple in the sea. The ship speedily proce on her way, and structed down unter easy steam in eapset the Cundruck of underso, the number of the world as peasant of the same of the

vessels.

She has separate sleeping accommodations for 200 sengers, disposed along what may be caled the main diving immediately above the goods and coal stores. It cabits have each 5fest 6inches of head room, and, eva with the excellent system of ventilation introduced all the Cunard liners, we need scarcely say that they be slike pleasant, airy, and healthful. Exclusive of wholescene accommodation for the efficers and engiathere are in the forward part of the ship about 120 be for the sailing crew, firemen, and stokers. The number of persons employed in working the sfrom the captain downwards, is 150. Above main deck there is a deck house covered in, roof of which affords a promenade from stem stern. It contains the main dining saloon, a 60 sect in length by 20 feet in width, and 8 fee height. It is copiously lighted from the siles by plof gase placed in the alternate pane's. In front is important ac junct, the pantry, which has about square feet of area; and before the funnels is the kinn, of equal size, with its cocking ranges, exceeding and equalling any of the calinary erablishments of most extensive sho noted hotels in the kingdom, we have not space to enter further into detail to say that on this deck and below it are also to be for the takery, the butcher's shambles, the scullery, cown use, the captenter's workshop, the lamphouse, coctor's shop, the lice houses, the bathrooms, and fewer than 20 watercloses.

The weight of the iron in the Persia, when launc was 2,200 tons. When the engines are on board fully loaded, the weight of the immense mass wiffs,400 tons, at which time she will draw twenty-three of water. Her coal cellars are constructed to rec.,460 tons of coal, an ample supply to carry her on voyage across the Atlantic as fast as she can burn the she as a fast as a she can burn the she has a document of the ministers to the commodation for about 1,200 tons as surement of goods. This may be considered small with extraordinary capacity of the Persia is conside but it must be remembered that her m

PEATE NEGOTIATIONS.

Berlin, Friday Evening, Jan. 11, 185 Count Faterhazy's propositions is far from a decided

The Prussian ministry is getting exceedingly nero about a threatened general blockade of the Baltic by

to Vienna is to ascertain whether Austria will give support to Prussia in case of such a violation of neutrality; meanwhile, Prussia is redoubling her eff to induce Russia to come to terms. The King of Holland has added his efforts to thos his relative, the King of Prussia, to urge on the Czar necessity and policy of peace. DENMARK.

COPPUNAGEN, Friday, Jan. 11, 185
A reyal proclamation orders the election of member the Supreme Parliament of the monarchy, which is voked for the 11th of February. The election mus concluded by the 22d inst. RUSSIA.

Sr. Personning, Jan. 3, 186 The great Council of War is concluded, and from v The great Council of War is concluded, and from what transpired on the subject it appears that the I sian tactics for the approaching campaign have un gone some important modifications. Various orders off from headquarters, would seem to indicate the r soon he leoked for. The increased weath of the popular tion of those countries had led to a considerable in-increase in the consumption of French and English manufactures. Of late the private trade to those parts has experienced an enormous increase.

In a recent number of this journal we showed that of Intion to abandon the Crimes altogether, for a part of troops are ordered to march for the Caucasus, to orce the corps of General Mouravied, whilst others is